

如何理解「元问题」

如何 理解

「元问题」是指那些关于「问题」的问题，它们通常涉及对问题的本质、结构、目标和方法的深入思考。

在解决实际问题时，我们往往需要先明确问题的核心，然后才能制定有效的解决方案。这就是「元问题」的作用。

「元问题」可以帮助我们识别问题的关键要素，避免陷入不必要的细节。同时，它们也能帮助我们评估不同的解决方案，选择最合适的一个。

在科学研究中，「元问题」同样重要。它们帮助我们理解科学问题的本质，指导我们进行实验和理论探索。

例如，在医学研究中，「leukotomy」是一种手术，用于治疗某些精神疾病。理解这种手术的「元问题」，有助于我们更好地掌握其原理和应用。

「元问题」不仅存在于科学领域，也存在于日常生活。当我们遇到一个难题时，先思考一下「元问题」，往往能让我们更快地找到解决办法。

总之，「元问题」是解决问题的关键。它们帮助我们理清思路，明确方向，最终达到解决问题的目的。

在解决「元问题」时，我们需要保持开放的心态，勇于尝试不同的方法。只有这样，我们才能真正理解问题的本质，找到最佳的解决方案。

「元问题」的解决过程，其实就是一个不断学习和探索的过程。它让我们在实践中成长，在思考中进步。

「Molecular Clock」是一种用于测定生物分子年龄的方法。理解它的「元问题」，有助于我们更好地利用这一工具进行科学研究。

「Behaviorism」是一种心理学理论，强调行为的学习和改变。理解它的「元问题」，有助于我们更好地理解和应用这一理论。

「tradeoff」是指在不同目标之间进行权衡的过程。理解它的「元问题」，有助于我们更好地做出决策。

「Demis Hassabis」是Deepmind公司的联合创始人。他提出的「potentially a meta-solution to any problem」和「Reward is Enough」等观点，对人工智能领域产生了深远影响。

「causation」是指因果关系。理解它的「元问题」，有助于我们更好地理解和应用这一概念。

Hassabis **any problem**

Demis Hassabis **any problem**

SAE level 4

Waymo SAE level 4 SAE level 5

SAE level 4

AI: A Modern Approach

AlphaGo Zero

Leukotomy selfish gene

logical positivism logical empiricism

Universal Approximation Theorem Nash Embedding Theorems word-embedding Vector Space

Deepmind AlphaGo Zero

1. The first step in the process of causation is the identification of the cause.

2. The second step is the identification of the effect.

3. The third step is the identification of the reward. Deepmind's Reward is Enough.

4. The fourth step is the identification of the causation.

5. The fifth step is the identification of the causation.

6. The sixth step is the identification of the causation.

1. The first step is the identification of the cause.
2. The second step is the identification of the effect.
3. The third step is the identification of the reward.

7. The seventh step is the identification of the causation.

8. The eighth step is the identification of the causation.

9. The ninth step is the identification of the causation.

10. The tenth step is the identification of the causation.

11. The eleventh step is the identification of the causation.

12. The twelfth step is the identification of the causation.

13. The thirteenth step is the identification of the causation.

14. The fourteenth step is the identification of the causation.

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Hawthorne effect

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Царь Император

Demis Hassabis potentially a meta-solution to any problem

NIH leukotomy

leukotomy

First, if scientists have tried, and failed, to come up with an alternative theory that explains a phenomenon well, that counts as evidence in favor of the original theory. Second, if a theory keeps seeming like a better idea the more you study it, that's another plus-one. And if a line of thought produced a theory that evidence later supported, chances are it will again.

Historia Naturalis Philosophiae Naturalis scientia naturalis

Are there really many worlds in the "Many-worlds interpretation" of Quantum Mechanics?the development of «decoherence theory» revealed that, using the standard formalism of quantum mechanics, macroscopically distinct branches of the wavefunction were almost entirely free from interference and evolve approximately classically almost

The Many-worlds Interpretation

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1975 Robert McNamara 1976 Steve Jobs Apple

Deep Learning reinforcement learning Brain in a vat

Demis Hassabis potentially a meta-solution to any problem metaphysics from human does not work

superstition

Robert McNamara Whiz Kids McNamara Henry Kissinger McNamara Kissinger Aspen Institute Henry Kissinger

Philosophiae Naturalis
Historia Naturalis

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Marvin Minsky
The Emotion Machine: Commonsense Thinking, Artificial Intelligence, and the Future of the Human Mind
emotion
machine
Turing Test

Minsky
Philosophiae Naturalis

AI: A Modern Approach
SAE level 4

Pepper
Philosophiae Naturalis

Philosophiae Naturalis

consciousness

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